

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH JULY.

MR JOHN EDGE, Q. C., the new Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-West Provinces, was presented to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle on June 26, and received the honour of Knighthood.

MR. GRANT-DUFF has been appointed an Extra Grand Commander of the Star of India. The honor is a direct insult to the community of Madras. The people of India liked the rule of Lord Ripon and he received no reward. The rule seems to be that those who are detested by the people are to be rewarded and those who win the good will of the people are to be left in the cold.

THEATRE tickets in ancient times were in some instances of very odd design. In Rome a visitor purchased at the office a slender little cane that he carried in his hand and delivered to the door-keeper. For the highest price seats this stick was of ivory; for the cheapest of bronze. Many of these bronze canes have been found in Pompeii, and there are some in the museum at Naples. They are very slender and gracefully made, having at the top a little dome on which a pigeon is perched.

IN the Home accounts of the Government of India for the year 1884-85, we meet with the following items: "Expenses incurred in bringing the Marquis of Ripon and his suite home from India—£1,268-6-2; passage and outfit allowance of the Governor-General of India, the Governor of Bombay, and members of their staff—£5,185-12-0; passage and outfit allowance for the Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces—£800; Passage to India of Educational officers on appointment, &c.—£279-10-0; passage to India of Chaplains on appointment—£512-5-0; expenses, attending the Deputation sent to India to conduct investigations regarding cholera, &c.—£819-16-3; mission to the court of Persia—£0,000; Her Majesty's establishments in China—£15,000; Pensions of officers, &c., of establishments of the late East India Company—£96,907-19-9; examination expenses and allowances of candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service of India—£15,128-17-3; Salaries and expenses while gaining practical experience in their profession, of students retained in England after having passed out of the Royal Indian Engineering College—£2,811-16-11; passage to India of officers on appointment—£545; Pay and allowances of Surgeons on appointment, &c.—£2,452-6-7; stores—£145-9-8. Commentary on these figures would be gilding refined gold.

THE *United Irishman*, of New York, publishes a long address from the Fenian Brotherhood declaring the truce between England and Ireland ended, and announcing the immediate renewal of the dynamite campaign.

MR. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND, the well-known native broker of Bombay, has filed a petition in the Insolvency Court. Some years ago Mr. Premchand passed under the now defunct Act 28 of 1865 with liabilities amounting to about three crores of rupees. The application is opposed by a Hindoo creditor for Rs. 33,000. This debt was the cause of Mr. Premchand filing his petition, the creditor having taken out a warrant of arrest against him.

THE other day, when the ex-Empress Eugenie visited the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, she was *incognito*. Several attendants waited upon her to escort her round the building, and on going away, it was noticed that Her Majesty was moved to tears. She remarked that the kindness and attention shown to her brought back many memories, and that since she left the Tuileries, she had on no occasion received such touching manifestations of regard from the people.

ON the 8th instant the Queen entertained a party of the Indian artisans employed at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and conversed with various groups comprising Indians, Cinghalese, Cyprians, and South American Indians, who carried bows and arrows. The Indians salaamed and presented *muzzurs* of gold and silver to the Queen in the Native fashion. The Cinghalese sang a Native song, and offered presents of ivory.

THE MADRAS High Court to-day issued an order calling upon Mr. Eardley Norton, Barrister, to explain within three weeks the matters urged against him by the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan.

TUESDAY, 27TH JULY.

THE Third Report of the Royal Commission to enquire into the Depression of Trade has been issued. The Commission is of opinion that the question of depreciation in the value of silver merits early and separate examination, with reference to the currency as a whole and with reference to the Home monetary system and its relations to India, the colonies, and foreign countries.

SERIOUS socialist riots took place in Amsterdam, on July 26, and quiet was only thoroughly restored this morning. The rioters succeeded in erecting barricades, and the police being unable to cope with them, the military were called out, who after firing repeated volleys succeeded in dispersing the mobs. The casualties were heavy, 14 being killed and 76 badly wounded, of whom 40 were police.

A ROMANTIC story has been published of the re-discovery of the famous mining town of Guaynopa, in Mexico, which, with its surrounding mines, had been lost for upwards of two hundred years. In a mountain gorge were found the ruins of a well-built town of 1,500 or 2,000 inhabitants, also the remains of furnaces, *arastros*, and other mining appliances. The discoverer claims to have cleared out one of the old workings, and to have reached the ore body, the paystreak in which was about six feet in thickness and nearly pure metal, a combination of gray copper and sulphuret of silver, the assay value of which ran from \$800 to \$2,000 to the ton.

At a meeting of the leaders of the Conservative party at the Carlton Club it was resolved to assemble Parliament on the 5th of August. With regard to procedure, it was arranged that after the passing of the estimates, Parliament would then be adjourned, probably till the middle of September.

LORD CARNARVON has expressed his intention of supporting Lord Salisbury's Irish policy.

THE world has had, according to a statistician, 2550 Kings or Emperors who have reigned over 74 peoples, of these 300 were overthrown, 64 compelled to abdicate, 28 committed suicide, 23 became mad or imbecile, 100 were slain in battle, 123 were captured by the enemy, 25 were tortured to death, 151 were assassinated and 101 were executed. Most of these well deserved their lot.

GREAT as is the value of the Koh-i-noor, it is, according to some, far from being the most valuable gem in existence. This distinction, they say, belongs to an uncut diamond which is now in the possession of Don Luis I., King of Portugal, and which was found in Brazil. It is, in size, equal to a hen's egg, weighs 1,680 carats (rather more than eleven ounces.) No mention is here made of the number of flaws and cracks to be seen in it.

THE following account is given by the Allahabad paper of the operations against dacoits in Gwalior territory. The State troops of Scindia and Datia, supported by detachments of the Central India Horse and the Bhopal Battalion, have been operating in that tract of Gwalior territory which borders on the British Districts of Jhansi and Lalitpore on the east and the Datia State on the north. This region has been for the past two years infested by several formidable bands of dacoits, who plundered villages, tortured and murdered men and women, and created almost a reign of terror. These gangs extended their depredations into Bhopal territory on the south, whence they were driven out last year. Sir Lepel Griffin brought pressure to bear upon the Gwalior and Datia Durbars, which sent out a considerable body of troops, the Thuggee and Dacoity Department supplying an experienced Inspector, named Mahomed Waris, to assist in the capture of the dacoits. There have been several smart skirmishes, in which the detachments of the Central India Horse and the Bhopal Battalion have taken part. The remnants of the different bands are now being hemmed in, and there is every prospect of a final blow being struck at them. After the military operations have come to an end, the Thuggee and Da-

coity Department will hunt out the dispersed members of the bands, and so prevent them ever again assembling in force. Several of the most notorious leaders have been killed and others arrested, and some of the latter will be used as approvers, according to the usual practice.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY.

THE Secretary of State has given his sanction to the continuance of the compassionate allowances to junior Civilians in the North-Western Provinces for a further period of two years. These allowances will run, accordingly, to the 30th of April, 1888, in the case of officers who are already in receipt of them. No fresh admissions are to be permitted.

ALTHOUGH arrangements were made at the Bengal Secretariat building in Calcutta for the accommodation of the members of the Finance Committee, the Committee at Simla is said to have changed their programme. It is said that they intend to first visit other presidencies, and to come to Bengal probably in November.

THE REDUCED rates for foreign press telegrams are to apply to the Teheran line as well as to the Eastern Telegraph Company. There was a mistake in the original announcement.

IT is announced in Brussels that a new waterway from the East to the West has been discovered across Central Africa, the rivers Shankuru and Kassai having proved to be easily navigable for nearly their whole length.

THE *Madras Mail*, commenting on the refusal of the Director General of Telegraphs to allow Reuter's Company the benefit of the reduced rates for press messages, says:—"The Government has given with one hand, and taken away with the other. It has a direct interest in the development of the utility of Reuter's news service, and we trust that, on public grounds, it will, on second thoughts, exempt the Company from liability to a regulation that is alike ill-advised and ungenerous."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces leaves the hills on or about the 15th of next month for Lucknow.

A VACANCY having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the death of the Hon'ble Major-General Thomas Elliott Hughes, C. I. E., R. A., Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General George Tomkyns Chesney, C. S. I., R. E., to be an Ordinary Member of the said Council. Major-General Chesney took his seat, on July 24, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council.

A PROSPECTUS is circulated for the construction of a 2½ feet Gauge Railway from Howrah (Via Bantra, Mukerdah, Jhapardah, Rajpur, Burgachia, Jagatbalabpur, Prosauddpore, Krishtonagore and Autpur) to Tarkessur (Hooghly District) about 32 miles with a branch from Jagatbalabpur to Amta, distance 8 miles, in all nearly 40 miles. It is signed by Babu Adyanath Mitra, Accountant, P. W. D.

A CORRESPONDENT from Jorehat telegraphs:—"The Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar sentenced Khanto Dumni to three months' imprisonment yesterday. A notable part of the case was that he did not affirm her to the affidavit tendered for the transfer of her case to the High Court. He referred her to the Assistant Commissioner, who affirmed her, but retained, instead of returning, the affidavit to her. A still more notable part was that in opening her case, the prosecuting Government Pleader discovered that her husband was not prosecuted. Permission was immediately asked for, and given. Boikantha, though he came to help his wife, found himself in a few hours rigorously imprisoned for three years, though the law does not provide more than two years for falsely complaining of adultery. There were applications for sanction, but none for prosecution, under Section 211, Penal Code, and a lot of other serious irregularities from the beginning. Babu Apurba Krishna Pall risked himself for defending, since friends of mischief got criminal cases instituted against Messrs. Brojo Nath Bezbaroa and Dharmesvar Baruah for befriending the unfortunate couple. The public

must arrange for appeals to Judge, Gauhati, and to the High Court.

THURSDAY, 29TH JULY.

Truth says that the Duke of Cannaught will hold his Indian command for eighteen months, returning home in May, 1883.

THE name of the gentleman or lady who sent Lord Randolph Churchill a cheque for £2000 for the Parliamentary fund, after reading his manifesto, has not yet transpired, as the giver wishes to preserve his or her anonymity.

A DISTINGUISHED party of the visitors to England from the Colonies and India, numbering nearly 200, visited Oxford on June 28, and were received on the platform of the Great Western Railway by the Mayor (Alderman Buckell), the Deputy Mayor (Alderman Hughes), and the Aldermen and members of the Town Council, and by the Vice-Chancellor (Professor Jowett) and many other prominent representatives of the University. The Mayor gave the party a very hearty welcome, and said they would find every door open to them and every one ready to give them a hearty welcome and show them all that was possible to be seen.

DISTURBANCES have broken out in Belgrade and in other parts of Servia, the severe taxation caused by the late war being resented, but foreign incitement is also suggested as a probable cause.

SAYS the *Law Times*:—The draft of a Bill to render judgments, orders, probates and administrations obtained in the Indian Empire and the Colonies of Great Britain respectively, effectual in any part of the United Kingdom, has been drawn up by the Home Government, and copies have been submitted to the Government of India for an expression of their opinion on the proposed measure, in communication with the different local Governments and their Law officers. The Bill is based upon the "Judgments Extension Act, 1868," and the "Inferior Courts' Judgments Extension Act, 1882," with only two material variations, viz., (1) the inclusion of judgments in actions of detinue, and (2) the incorporation of the rules as to the attachment of debts and equitable execution.

THE crime of parricide in China is not punished by simple decapitation as in ordinary cases. The parricides are first hacked in thirty-six pieces and then beheaded. The following is a description of two such executions from the *Law Times*:—The two wretched men were lashed to bamboos with barbarous cruelty, and then the executioners cut them up in approved style, commencing at the legs and travelling upwards. The *coup de grace* was given by a stab through the heart, and then decapitation finished the job. The scene is described as horrible beyond description, and when it is stated that one of the men lived after being terribly mutilated, shrieking with agony at each stroke of the sword, the feelings of the Europeans who witnessed this disgraceful exhibition may be faintly imagined.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The strength of the Russian Army, according to last April's official returns, was 30,390 general, field, and junior officers, exclusive of those belonging to the Army of Finland, holding civil appointments, or such as are unemployed, and 807,009 non-commissioned officers and men, as follows:—Infantry 597,321 men, Cavalry 75,701 men, Artillery 180,728 men, Engineers 23,259 men, total 807,009 men. The Infantry is divided into 954 battalions, the Cavalry into 330 squadrons, the Artillery into 368 batteries, carrying 1,640 guns, and the Engineers into 31 battalions.

A JUBILEE of a remarkable character was celebrated a few days ago at St. Petersburg. A splendid banquet was given in honour of the "King of Whist." This eminent gentleman was duly lauded and toasted for having accomplished the glorious feat of playing no fewer than twenty-five thousand rubbers of whist, under the roof of the same club, since he became a member of it. There was quite a distinguished gathering to express the admiration of Russian society for a man who had spent the best part of his working hours, year after year, in patiently playing at cards, and keeping a regular report of each rubber in his journal. After the dinner and the speeches were over the hero of the day sat down to his 25,001st rubber.

THE EAST INDIAN Railway Company now employs 6,013 Native drivers, while the number of European drivers employed by it is 1,909. The savings, effected by this larger employment of Natives, amount to two lacs, sixty-eight thousand, one hundred and sixty two rupees.

FRIDAY, 30TH JULY.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety prevailing in Europe as to what may happen when the Russian harvest is gathered in. Prince Alexander has lately been saying, that Bulgaria's great want just now is gunpowder, soldiers and artillery. The saying, writes a London Correspondent, is but a frank utterance of feelings prevalent throughout the East. The Turkish army is gradually breaking up, though nobody seems to know exactly what becomes of the troops, at any rate they will soon be dispersed. Turkey will again be defenceless, and there will be a great temptation for Russia to invade the Turkish provinces once more on a plea of a quarrel with Prince Alexander. Indeed the anxious question now is how long will Bismarck and the Emperor succeed in keeping Russia quiet. If these great dangers are making European statesmen nervous and causing them to anticipate approach of a new and monstrous struggle, there are forces at work in France which may possibly create such internal dissensions, that she will no longer be able to exercise the function of being a check upon Germany. The Comte de Paris has been expelled and has replied by a manifesto in which he virtually claims the Crown at no distant date. France is also possessed just now of an extremely energetic and dangerous Minister of War; altogether, in spite of the submission of Greece, the general aspect of continental affairs is not encouraging for the lovers of peace.

THE *Peking Gazette* of June, contained a decree direct from the Dowager Empress—the most powerful personage in China at present—on the results of the great innovation in Chinese customs effected by the recent visit of Prince Chu'un, the son of an Emperor and the father of an Emperor, to some of the Treaty ports:—

"That an important member of the Royal Family should travel so far from the sacred city, and actually undertake a sea voyage and come into personal contact with foreigners, has never been known before in the history of China. Therefore, the event is one of great importance. The decree mentions that Prince Chu'un has returned from his inspection of our naval and military forces stationed in or near the Northern sea, and has asked (as usual) for rewards and decorations for the superior subaltern officers of the forces he has inspected. The Empress goes on to say that she had ordered that the organisation of the Chinese navy should commence with the Northern squadron; and that Prince Chu'un having, in company with the Tatar general Shan Ch'ing and the Viceroy Li, gone down to Tientsin and inspected Port Arthur and other places, and held a review of the fleets of the Northern and the Southern seas, and the naval and military battalions, had found that they all knew their drill thoroughly, and executed their manoeuvres with regularity. Then comes a generous recognition of the foreigners to whom the success of the spectacles was so much due. The paragraph of the decree is unusually complimentary: 'The foreign officers who have acted as naval and military instructors, and have been most successful in their works, should in like manner, receive due rewards. Accordingly, donations of different grades will be distributed among them, and, as an additional mark of favour, the rank of Admiral is hereby granted to William Long, who has especially exerted himself in instructing and exercising the fleet.' A Ration of the Third Class is conferred upon Von Hanneken in recognition of the admirable manner in which the forts built under his superintendence have been constructed. The decree goes on to point out that the coast defence measures thus auspiciously commenced must not be relaxed, and that every effort must be made to select good officers for both the naval and military services; while—another important point—Prince Chu'un and Li are to concert the best means of raising the necessary funds required for extended fixed and floating defences. This decree is followed by another, also from the Empress, by which the College of Inscriptions is ordered to prepare three Imperial tablets to be hung in the temple of the Chinese Neptune at Taku, in recognition of that deity's goodness in securing for Prince Chu'un a smooth and rapid voyage to the ports inspected by him. The foreigners in China look for great results from these beginnings in the direction of a personal and real interest on the part of the heads of Government in the affairs of the country.

THE FOLLOWING interesting details are taken from *Das Echo*, a German paper:—"There are about 40,000 houses in the Prussian capital. A small number are inhabited by one or two families, but the great majority are divided into several distinct lodgings. Two thousand five hundred contain from 16 to 20 lodgings, 20,000 from 20 to 30 lodgings, and 10,000 over 30 lodgings each. Seventy-five thousand of these lodgings are composed of one room only, and inhabited by no fewer than 270,000 persons, which is an average of nearly four persons per room; 75,000 other lodgings are composed of two rooms, and occupied by 360,000 inhabitants; while the remaining 30,000 lodgings are formed of three rooms, inhabited by 140,000 people. These figures will suffice to show the promiscuous way in which the masses of the Berlin population are lodged. The houses in the poor quarters, often five and six stories high, are built so close to one another that they are nearly totally devoid of both light and air. Sir Rivers Thompson's Government should take note of this when it next falls foul of the Calcutta Municipality.

A CORRESPONDENT from Tezapore telegraphs to us that the "Foundation stone of the Tezapore Town Hall was laid by Col. A. E. Campbell on July 26,

with great *eclat*. The ceremony was attended by the representatives of all nations residing here."

SATURDAY, 31ST JULY.

THE address of congratulation presented to the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmul shows in how high an estimation he is held by his fellow-citizens. The Hon'ble gentleman appears to have secured a place in the hearts of his countrymen by his public-spirited acts. He has been the heart and soul of every public movement in that part of the country since he began to take part in public affairs. In selecting him for a seat in the Legislative Council, H. E. Lord Reay has shown by what principle he is guided in making such appointments. He has given practical proof of the fact that in this part of the country it is not difficult to find a representative worthy of a seat in the Law Councils of the country. The language of encomium is not always the best proof, but we have no reason to doubt that praise is well deserved.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has received the following telegram from Sir Charles Bernard, Chief Commissioner of Burmah:—"Punjab police and levy are doing very well. The men of the levy are capital, and are approved by everybody. The military police are being drilled, and where I have inspected them they were contented and most eager to learn their drill and be ready for work. There may be a few black sheep among so many; but so far we all think the men from the Punjab a decided success."

MR. Wilfred Blunt has notified that he renounces "publicly and absolutely, and for ever, all connexion with the Tories and their selfish class politics." The change is rather sudden.

THE English revenue returns for the first quarter were disappointing; customs, excise and stamps having fallen off. There would be a serious deficiency, but for arrears in the Income-tax.

THE present Lama of Thibet is a minor. He will attain majority in 1892. The affairs of the kingdom are now administered by a Council of four ministers.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Prospectus of the Concord Club recently started in Calcutta under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. The Maharaja has contributed Rs. 500 towards the funds of the institution. The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter has accepted the invitation of the Club to become its president: Babus Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Kali Charan Banerji, Krishna Behary Sen, and Mr. Amir Ali have been elected Vice Presidents. The Club is housed at 8 Krishna Singhee's Lane. The objects which the promoters have in view are as follow:—"The Club shall supply a platform where young men may freely mix with one another and with their elders, for the growth of social feelings and the permanence of social ties. That it shall undertake to influence and educate public opinion among the young generation, on subjects intellectual, social, moral, political and religious, by the free discussion of these in public lectures, and through the medium of tracts and publications. That it shall encourage the physical and moral training of youths, by holding out prizes, or by aiding with money any Society specially organized for these purposes, or by other means. That it shall supply a place for the reception of distinguished men who visit this country, thereby doing honor to them to whom honor is due." Honest Burchell, thou wert a good fellow and very sensible in some of your remarks!

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, 3rd August at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Telephone and the Microphone.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., O. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 5th August at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Singing and Sensitive Flames.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the 6th August at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Oxygen and its Properties.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture Annas 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 31st, 1886. Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1886.

MR. RISLEY'S APOLOGY FOR THE TENANCY ACT.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains an elaborate forecast of the operation of the odious Bengal Tenancy Act. It is avowedly a review of Messrs. Finucane and Rampini's edition of that Act, and professes to be independent in its character; but one cannot, after its perusal, readily shake off the impression that Mr. Risley holds a brief from the Bengal Government. The matter in its present state is not of sufficient importance to demand the services of a principal Secretary of State writing a long article in a public periodical. The scheme of law provoked the most violent opposition. Essays by scores issued from the press pointing out the illegality, the injustice, the wrong which people apprehended from it. The newspaper press teemed with articles denouncing it. Public meetings were held all over the country, and every where it was the theme of condemnation; and yet the Government did not then feel disposed to say a single word in contradiction; they depended entirely on their one-sided minutes and hectorian declarations in the Council Chamber, which in substance meant nothing more than *non possumus*. The idea of ever meeting argument by argument never crossed their mind. They depended entirely on their official majority for support, and passed the law by the *vis major* of their number, set off with isane and hollow sentimentality about protecting the ryot. For logic and facts they had not the least regard, and generally treated them as jokes; and now that the Bill is passed and is in full operation in the country as the law of the land, it seems too late in the day to think of forecasts. The block in the collection of rent, principally in the eastern districts, is now not a matter of forecast, but of a sad, painful reality. The real object of the article is therefore not forecast, but delusion:—to make the public believe that things are not so bad as they seem, and that they will be better in the near future. In England party tactics do frequently require the services of such articles, and in India it would be doing no injustice to Government if we suppose that Government may think it worth while to have recourse to them. Nor need Mr. Risley be ashamed of taking up such a work. It is the same which leading statesmen in England constantly resort to when they write for the foremost quarterlies and the monthlies. He is a member of the local Government, and is bound to defend it. Should we, however, be mistaken in our supposition, we can only say that we have, in this instance, got hold of a case of unconscious celebration. Many men of the highest standing, even when writing with the determination to be perfectly independent and impartial, utterly unconnected with their official surroundings, are unconsciously betrayed to the same line of argument which their official or party connections would suggest. The fact is that, official inspiration or no, brief or no brief, the article under notice has all the character of an exposition of the official view of the case, and Mr. Risley must excuse us if we fail to shake off the impression.

To confine ourselves, however, to the opinions expressed in the article under notice without any regard to their inspiration. We find that Mr. Risley begins by expressing a regret that the Council evinced a strong disposition to pay attention to outside opinion. "So much was this the case," he says, "that one is almost inclined to complain that the spirit of compromises was too readily invoked to appease conflicting interests, and that the principles insisted on by the Government of Bengal were unduly toned down in Select Committee." We, too, regret this, but for a different reason. We believe that had the communistic doctrines of the Bengal Office been fully carried out in spite of all opposition and the law been passed by the local legislature, Bengal Zemindars would have got a fair chance of getting the law vetoed by the Secretary of State. It was the fact of its having

been passed by the Viceroy's Council in which the Viceroy professed to have made all the necessary concessions, and the matter coming before a moribund Cabinet that deprived the Zemindars of the opportunity of obtaining their full measure of justice. The Cabinet in question was followed by a Cabinet of minority, which was allowed to exist by sufferance, and the Irish Question has since been so entirely engrossing the attention of the British public, that Bengal could not for a moment expect a hearing. The reviewer next clears out from his path the stumbling block of Ricardo's competition doctrine, as totally unsuited for India. This is done in very much the same way in which Sir James Stephen proved that the universal doctrines of morality and justice and the recognised codes of international law did not apply to this country. The learned judge declared that strict rigorous justice would be done to Indians, but that the value of that justice should not be measured by current codes, (he might have said the Bible), but by the amount of benefit which the said act of justice would render to Englishmen. In other words the higher an act is beneficial to his own countrymen the more just it would be. Mr. Risley substitutes ryots for Englishmen, otherwise his doctrine is on all fours with that of the judge. His references to ancient customs have all the character of quoting the Bible for particular purposes. The *Englishman*, commenting on the theory of ancient customs very aptly remarks:

"It treats the subject from the point of view of a strong advocate of the supposed ancient and indefeasible rights of the rayats, and, we need hardly say, contains much with which we entirely disagree. Adherents of the constitutional, as opposed to the revolutionary, school of Indian politicians may, therefore, hold themselves excused from entering upon the ingenious exposition of the economic principles which determine rent in Bengal on which Mr. Risley bases his defence of the Tenancy Act. In our view, it is a sufficient and conclusive objection to this novel theory of rent in India that, on the face of things, it would justify the Government in legislating to readjust the relations of landlord and tenant whenever a certain number of enthusiasts had persuaded themselves that the tenant was getting the worst of his bargain. The mere possibility of such intervention is sufficient to permanently reduce the value of land, to render all contracts uncertain, and to put a premium on agitation like that which has produced such disastrous results in Ireland. In exceptional parts of the country the existing agricultural and social conditions may, perhaps, be such as to impose some limitations on the full operation of Ricardo's theory. Such limitations, however, will only last for a time, and the natural law will sooner or later assert itself as distinctly as it does in Europe. In any case the adoption by a responsible Government of the monopoly theory of agricultural rent in India would be the forerunner of reckless legislation, and of wholesale injustice to the landlord class."

Mr. Risley's leaning as a reviewer obliges him to follow the order of his text, *viz.*, the commentary of Messrs. Finucane and Rampini, and he improves the opportunity by giving color and vigor to the remarks of the commentators. The commentators' business has been partly to justify the revolutionary principles promulgated in the Act, and partly to lay down the meaning thereof so as to lead our judges to accept those interpretations which the Bengal Government desire should be put on them. They had no opportunity to appeal to judicial interpretations, for they are yet to come, and so they put forth their ideas of how the law should be expounded, and Mr. Risley backs the *responsa prudentum* of his friends by his own exposition. That such expositions shall be entirely one-sided goes without saying. As to how far our judges will be guided by these exegeses it would be premature to discuss; it is all but certain that in some points, at least, the judges will think very differently from the commentators, and the public can well wait till the proper time arrives. For the present we are concerned with the justifications, and we can unhesitatingly declare that they are faulty in almost every respect. The different points have, however, been so often and so largely discussed that, now that the Bill is passed, it would be waste of labour and an infliction on our readers to traverse the old ground again. The die is cast; the only thing left to our people is to mourn their lot. We cannot, however, resist the temptation of citing here a

passage from the article of the *Englishman* on the principle of enhancement as put forth by Mr. Risley. Our contemporary observes:

"Mr. Risley's position is that each successive rise in the price of staple food grains within the last fifty years or so has been met by a corresponding increase of rent, and, consequently, that to claim an enhancement on the basis of the difference between the prices of to-day and the prices of fifty years ago is to claim an enhancement twice over. This doctrine might, perhaps, be true enough for an ideally well-managed estate where the landlord watches the price of food grains and puts up his tenants' rents as he sees their profits becoming unduly high. But in most estates in Bengal things have been allowed to drift for generations, and the result is that, while rising prices have put more and more money into the pockets of the tenant, the landlord's rental has not risen in anything like a corresponding proportion. Surely it would be unfair to refuse to landlords thus situated the full benefit of a comparison between the prices of to-day and those of a period antecedent to the currency of the present rent. It would be doubly unfair if, in order to make two decennial periods available for the purpose of comparing prices, the landlords were virtually compelled to admit that the present rent has been current for twenty years, and thus to raise against himself the iniquitous presumption contained in section 50 (2) of the Act."

Mr. Risley is of opinion that the work of revising the Bill was done with "a thoroughness worthy of the most important measure passed in Bengal since the great statutes associated with the Permanent Settlement," and that "the bitterest critic could not find grounds for hinting that the work was done otherwise than in a most serious and painstaking fashion." But he sadly undoes this emphatic declaration by admitting that the Act immediately after passing could not be put into action, and an amending Act was immediately required. He remarks: "there could, however, hardly be a better illustration of the importance of the journey-man work of legislation, and of the danger that, when the principles of an important Bill are under debate to the last moment, points vitally affecting its mechanical working are liable to be lost sight of." In short, it is an inevitability for which our highly paid legislators are not responsible!

MR. SAMUEL SMITH ON INDIA.

THE June number of the *Contemporary Review* contains a very interesting and thoughtful article on India, from the pen of Mr. Samuel Smith of Liverpool, who, it will be remembered, was one of our visitors last cold weather. Mr. Smith had been to this country once before, nearly a quarter of a century ago; hence the article under notice is appropriately entitled, "India Revisited." During his short stay in India last winter he applied himself diligently in gathering information regarding the actual condition of the country. He associated equally with Europeans and Natives, and tried his best to ascertain the views of the latter upon the most important problems of Indian administration. We do not, of course, agree with all that Mr. Smith says in the paper before us; but there is undoubtedly much in it which will commend itself to the warm approval of the thinking portion of the community. In discussing the economical aspect of his subject, Mr. Smith draws the attention of the British public to the low material condition of the masses of the people. He points out that a large portion of the population eats but one meal a day. He rightly urges that a true conception of the economical condition of India is essential to sound views of public policy. Led away by certain signs of barbaric riches, the English imagined that India was a very wealthy country, and accordingly framed its Government upon an extravagant scale. Mr. Smith tells the British public that, in the opinion of the educated Natives, India is ruled too expensively. The cost of its administration is, indeed, out of all proportion to the means of its people. The late Mr. Fawcett has pertinently observed that in order to reduce the public expenditure of India it would not merely do to deal with details: the whole system upon which the country is governed would have to be radically changed. The accuracy of this observation is beyond question. We regret to see that Mr. Smith offers no opinion upon the question, whether, or not, the peasantry under British rule

are better off than those inhabiting Native States. He should have compared the material condition of the agricultural classes in Jhansi with the state of their brethren in the circum-adjacent Native States. In the same way he should have instituted a comparison between the state of cultivation in the British districts of the Deccan and the condition of the people in the neighbouring tracts of the Nizam's territories. Had Mr. Smith done this, he would have found no difficulty in forming a correct judgment upon the important question which puzzled him so much. One of the main causes of the growing poverty of India under British rule is, that most of the handicraft industries of the country have been displaced by foreign manufactures; and the large numbers of people who found employment on those industries have been thrown upon an already over-crowded soil. Mr. Smith is not disposed to attribute this lamentable result to British rule; but he admits that the destruction of the indigenous industries has been hastened by the fact that the English have held political control over India.

Mr. Smith dwells upon the fiscal policy adopted by the English Government with an amount of ability and fairness which cannot be sufficiently admired. He takes a sound view of the great and important question of direct *versus* indirect taxation. He writes:—“The unanimous opinion of all who know India is that it is not suited for direct taxation. * * * * * There are few greater dangers which beset British rule in India than this tendency to apply crudely to it the latest deductions of political economy in England.

* * * * * One instance of many that might be cited is the action of England as regards the repeal of the import duties. India used to raise a considerable revenue from these duties without the least complaint from the Native population. * * * * *

If British India were polled to-day there would hardly be one person out of its 200 millions who would not re-impose those duties.” The unwisdom and injustice of forcing unpopular taxation upon the people of India to suit the views of British merchants and manufacturers have been admitted by the highest authorities on Indian finance. In the matter of repeal of the cotton duties, the interests of the Indian tax-payer were deliberately and ignobly sacrificed at the bidding of the cotton lords of Lancashire who are possessed of immense political influence. In the same way, the salt duties were lowered at a loss of revenue amounting to nearly a million and a half for the benefit of the salt merchants of Liverpool. Moreover, unpopular direct taxation in the shape of the license tax which has subsequently developed into an income-tax, was forced upon the voiceless and unrepresented people of India to provide for the unwelcome development of the British free trade whim. The theorists and pedantic doctrinaires who supported these unwise measures conveniently overlooked or ignored the fact that England, the great apostle of free trade, raises no less than twenty millions sterling by import duties. Mr. Smith has no hesitation whatever in saying that the re-imposition of the cotton duties is desirable. He points out that a tax of 10 per cent. on manufactured imports would yield three or four millions sterling and pave the way for the repeal of direct taxation to that extent. It is, however, sheer waste of time and energy to dwell upon this point, for none of the English political parties would care to lose the Lancashire vote for the sake of the 200 millions of India, who are helpless and cannot make themselves heard. Mr. Smith shows that it is necessary that import duties should be protective, as it would be quite easy to levy an equivalent duty on the produce of the Indian factories. This is exactly what Lord Northbrook did, when his lordship was required by the Marquis of Salisbury to remit the cotton duties. Mr. Smith says:—“England might justly complain of taxing her goods to build up commercial manufactures in India, but if equal treatment were applied to all, she would have no reason to object. One thing is perfectly certain—just as public opinion becomes enlightened in India, and the Natives assume the share that justly belongs to them in the Government of their country, that they will shape its fiscal policy in a way suited to India, and not always agreeable to the

commercial classes of England. The only true guide to our policy in this, as in all other matters, is to follow the course best for the people of India, without regard to the supposed interest or prejudices of the dominant country.” If our rulers had allowed themselves to be guided by a just regard for the well-being of the teeming millions of this country whose destinies are committed to their hands, they would never have abolished the cotton duties and imposed unpopular direct taxes to fill the gap caused by the abolition.

By far the most interesting part of Mr. Smith's article is that in which he deals with the important question of admitting the people of India to a large share in the administration of their own country. He dwells upon the economical argument in favour of the measure which he urges is strengthened by the change which has taken place in the capacity for government of an important section of the people. He points out that as matters now stand the people of India have very little power of influencing the policy of their own country; and the excuse offered has been that they were not fit for it. But the state of things which justified this course in the earlier days of British rule no longer exists. Western education has revolutionised the country, and created new ideas and aspirations in its recipients. Mr. Smith strongly advocates a more extended employment of the people of India in the higher grades of the public service. He shows that, under the existing regulations, it is next to impossible for people educated in their own country to pass the competitive examination in England, which is indispensable for entering the Covenanted Civil Service. He writes:—“The age was lowered some years ago when Lord Salisbury was Indian Secretary from twenty-one to nineteen. There may have been some good reasons for this, but it practically closed the door on Native candidates. A small number had made their way into the service at the older age, in spite of the great difficulties of coming to England and struggling through the medium of a foreign language, but when the age was lowered to nineteen, it was found virtually impossible to get Indian youths pushed through their education in England in time to compete, and so now hardly any Natives enter the Covenanted Civil Service. It is true that certain appointments are filled up in India from Natives, who are selected for fitness, and classed among what are styled Statutory Civilians, but the higher appointments are reserved mainly for the Covenanted Civil Service which is recruited from England through the channel of these annual examinations. Now, the view of the Natives is that if the Queen's proclamation be honestly carried out, and equal facilities given to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to rise in her service, there should be Entrance Examinations in India as well as in England.” Common fairness demands that this should be done. The holding of competitive examinations for the Civil Service simultaneously in England and India would be an act of bare justice, and it was strongly recommended by a Committee which the India Office appointed in 1860 to consider and report on the subject; but the Committee's report was quietly pigeon-holed. Mr. Smith further holds that the time has arrived when the people ought to be allowed to elect representatives to sit in Parliament and in the various Legislative Councils of India. He is also in favour of a representation of the people in the controlling bodies at home. He remarks:—“If these three reforms could be carried out—namely representation of Natives by election on the Legislative Councils of India, the return of a few members directly from India to Parliament, and the election of a proportion of the Indian Council in London by the Natives of India, I believe great good would result. We should have a true knowledge of what India wants, and our policy would be moulded into forms far more acceptable to the people than it is at present. Nor are those reforms in the least revolutionary. They proceed on the old English lines of gradual progress and in the direction of representative institutions which England, the mother of free Parliaments, must act all the world over, if she is to be true to herself.” The question of proper Indian representation in the Councils is so very urgent that

no time should be lost in solving it. There is no reason whatever why England should not make this concession to the people of India.

THE THIBET MISSION.

AT THE beginning of last month, the *Pioneer*, writing about the detention of the Thibet Mission at Darjeeling, stated that news received from across the frontier was reassuring, and that it was expected that the Mission would start in a week. This expectation was not fulfilled. A fortnight after the above announcement was made, the recognised organ of the Government of India, particularly of the Foreign Office, contained the following paragraph:—“The Thibet Mission are still waiting patiently at Darjeeling. Mr. Macaulay now proposes to send the Dewan of the Sikkim Durbar across the frontier to test the temper of our friends on the other side.” These two statements are not consistent with each other. If the news received from across the frontier was reassuring, there was no necessity for sending the Dewan of Sikkim in the errand of which the *Pioneer* spoke. The very facts of the Mission still waiting at Darjeeling and of Mr. Macaulay's sending the Dewan of Sikkim for the purpose of ascertaining the real state of things on the frontier, showed conclusively that the news from across the frontier was not reassuring. Had it been so, the Mission would have moved forward as soon as that news was received. It cannot be said that preparations for the journey had not been completed. As a matter of fact, the officers of the Thibet Mission, the escort, and all its other accompaniments had been gathered at Darjeeling for some weeks past.

There can be no doubt that the Chinese have had ample time to make known their wishes and intentions regarding the Mission to those in authority in Thibet. After what has transpired it is idle to deny that the Thibetans do not view the Mission with favour. Indeed, they look upon the whole affair with the most profound suspicion and distrust. It is the firm conviction of all Asiatic peoples, that if they allowed the English to enter their country, the latter would end with conquering and annexing it to their Empire. Do what our Government may, this conviction can never be removed from the Oriental mind. All Asiatic peoples have seen that the English originally came out to India to trade, and then they conquered province after province. No explanation which our rulers may give in order to justify their proceedings in India will have any weight with an Oriental. The Thibetans have good reason to mistrust the peaceful purposes of Mr. Macaulay's Mission. It is all very well to say this mistrust was planted and nurtured by the Nepaulese, who see that if Mr. Macaulay's Mission be successful, it will result in developing a large trade between India and Thibet, to the detriment of the influence which the Nepaulese now exercise at Lhasa. But this is all bosh, as the Thibetans know as well as the Nepaulese what the English have done in India. Their suspicions have been strengthened by the proceedings of Moorcroft, who visited Thibet in disguise sixty years ago. The celebrated French traveller and missionary, Abbe Huc, who travelled through Thibet in 1846, gives the following account of Moorcroft's visit to Lhasa in 1826:—“He wore the Mussulman costume, and spoke the *Farsi* language. He expressed himself in that idiom with such great ease that the Cashmerians of Lhasa took him for one of their countrymen. . . . Moorcroft had purchased a number of goats and oxen which he had confided to the care of the Thibetan shepherds, who were stationed in the mountain valleys in the neighbourhood of Lhasa. Under the pretext of going to visit these herds, the false Mussulman wandered freely through the country and profited by his frequent excursions in making designs and preparing maps. It is said that never having learned the Thibetan language he abstained from direct intercourse with the people of the country. At last after having sojourned for twelve years at Lhasa, Moorcroft took the road back to Ladak; but while he was in the province of Nagari, he was assailed by a band of brigands who assassinated him. The authors of that murder having been pursued and arrested by the Thibetan Government, a portion of the effects of the English tra-

veller was recovered among which was a collection of maps and designs. It was only that at that moment and at the sight of these objects that the authorities of Lhasa knew that Moorcroft was an Englishman." Now it is needless to say that the discovery that Moorcroft was an Englishman and that during his residence at Lhasa he prepared a number of designs and maps, has made the Thibetans very jealous of the English. M. Huc testifies to the feeling of profound suspicion and distrust which the Thibetans entertain towards the English. The former told him without any ceremony that he and his party were Englishmen from Calcutta, and that they were come to examine the forces of Thibet, to prepare maps and seek the means of acquiring their country. We again quote M. Huc:—"The Mussulman Governor, with whom I had intimate relations, told us that the English were to-day masters of Cashmere. The English, he said, are the most cunning people in the world. They possessed themselves little by little of all the countries of India, but it is always rather by indirect than by open force. Instead of overthrowing the authorities, they seek gracefully to take their part and make them enter into their interest." This passage clearly shows what the people of Thibet think of the English. No amount of explanation which the Indian Government may give of the peaceful objects of Mr. Macaulay's Mission, will remove the conviction of the Thibetans, that the English are a nation of invaders whom it is necessary to distrust.

It is well known that the number of officers and the large escort of the Mission have, from the beginning, frightened the Thibetans, and their apprehensions have increased by the arrival at Darjeeling, almost simultaneously with the Mission, of the mule battery. This coincidence, the *Pioneer* explains, is merely accidental. Our contemporary points out that the location of a mountain battery at Darjeeling was decided upon long before the Mission was ever thought of. It says:—"The addition of several mountain batteries to the strength of the artillery in India necessitated new quarters being found, and Darjeeling was fixed upon as one of the hill stations to receive a battery. Barracks were accordingly sanctioned and these being ready last spring a battery was moved there forthwith. The necessity for its location had been made very obvious, as in one of the petty expeditions in the north-eastern frontier (we think it was the Aka expedition) mountain guns had to be sent from Kohat to Assam. The absurdity and costliness of this arrangement were so obvious that the military authorities determined that there should be a battery always within a reasonable distance, and hence the presence of the gunners at Darjeeling." This explanation, we admit, is perfectly correct and reasonable. But at the same time we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the Thibetans could not be expected to view the matter in this light. Considering that they have from the beginning mistrusted our peaceful purposes; it is only natural that the despatch of a mountain battery to their frontier at the same time as the Mission should appear to them ominous. In the state of mind in which they were, they clearly saw a connection between the two events. All this, however, is quite beside the point. The object of the Government silence and the *Pioneer's* misleading paragraphs was to keep the public mind in suspense while negotiations were progressing with the Chinese Government. Those negotiations have now come to an end, and the result is that the Mission is countermanded. The Thibetans would not allow its admission into their country, and the Chinese have set their face against it. What the cost of the preparations has been it is needless now to enquire. It is clear now that Mr. Macaulay's arrangements with the Chinese were any thing but *pukka*.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

The Lieutenant-Governor starts on tour on August 20, and visits Moughyr, Bhagulpur, and Purneah. His Honor may possibly pay a visit to Pubna on his way to Darjiling. His Honor is not expected to return to Calcutta before proceeding to Darjiling.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council of India is adjourned to the 11th of August.

LORD HARTINGTON has promised to support Lord Salisbury in his Irish policy, but will not himself become a member of the Salisbury Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain endorses Lord Hartington's promise.

THE *Statesman* Defamation case came to a close on Wednesday last. Mr. Barlow, the printer, was declared not guilty, and was discharged. Six of the jurors were in favor of Mr. Knight's acquittal and three for conviction. The presiding Judge, not concurring in the verdict of the majority, has directed a fresh trial. Mr. Knight will be tried *de novo* at the next Criminal Sessions. What a hardship!

THE nominations for the new Cabinet are not yet complete. The following names have been announced. Lord Salisbury, Premier; Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor; Lord Cranbrook, Lord President of the Privy Council; Mr. W. H. Smith, Secretary of State for War; Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Randolph Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Earl of Iddesleigh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Henry Mathews, Q. C., Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord John Manners, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Sir R. E. Webster, Attorney-General; the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, Postmaster-General; Mr. D. R. Plunket, Chief Commissioner of Works, and Mr. A. Balfour, Secretary for Scotland.

To judge from these names the cast is by no means a strong one. Lord Londonderry is an untried man, but an Ulster Protestant whose sympathies for the Catholic Irish cannot be such as to pour oil over the troubled waters of Irish politics. He obviously personifies twenty years coercion, pure and simple. Lord Iddesleigh will be new in diplomatic work, and Lord Churchill is by no means a staid sober dewan for the Treasury. No one has yet been named for the Indian portfolio.

WE are sorry to find that Mr. Rowe complains of our having endangered his reputation by publishing in our last issue a report of his speech at the Senate meeting of the 24th. We can assure him that the fault was not ours. We only reproduced his words, and we could not thereby make ourselves the cause of any loss of reputation. Had Mr. Rowe abstained from prying into the time of birth of Mr. Cotton, no harm would have come to him by our publication. His reputation is in his own keeping, and he can make or mar it by the use of his tongue. A closed mouth catcheth no flea. If he, right or wrong, be as good in taking, as he is in giving, hints, we would tell him that it is bad form to enquire whether a man was born in due time or out of it. Pommery tastes like balderdash when the liver is out of order.

WE have been requested to state that at the meeting held at the Town Hall on the 14th Instant, the proposal that Mr. George Yule should take the chair was seconded by Prince Mahommed Bukhtyar Shah and not by Prince Mohammed Anwar Shah.

AT the desire of the Viceroy a Note has been drawn up by the Home Department on the condition and prospects of technical education. After dealing with the system of technical instruction in Law, Medicine, and Engineering, in the different Universities in the country, the Note says:—

"Regarding industrial schools, it is held that if anything effective is to be done in this direction the Government must begin anew and construct a system of industrial education." The question of how this reconstruction should be arranged is gone into at length. Finally, the chief recommendations are

summarised in 18 paragraphs, which state among other things that inquiries are to be made whether it is not desirable that greater facilities for the study of law and medicine be provided in the Mofussil colleges in Madras and Bombay; that the teaching staff of the Agra Medical School be strengthened and the status of the school raised to an equality with that of Lahore; that a Medical school be established at Rangoon; that instruction in all medical schools be made more practical than at present; that facilities for practical training be provided at the Roorkee and Madras Civil Engineering Colleges; that an Art School on the Lahore plan be established at Agra; that opportunity be taken where possible to establish agricultural and Veterinary schools or classes in high schools; that more attention be paid to the teaching of land surveying, and that the Civil Courts and other official bodies be required to employ certificated students of such schools in preference to non-certificated Surveyors; that instruction in drawing be made compulsory in all schools, the teachers of which are competent to instruct in drawing; that competency to teach drawing be made as soon as possible an essential qualification in all teachers in middle and high schools; that instruction in introductory science (the particular subjects or branches to be prescribed by the Education Department) be made compulsory in middle and high schools, similar provision being made as under the preceding head regarding teachers; that examinations in middle schools include drawing and elementary science as compulsory subjects; that the high school course be literary and practical; that to middle or high schools there be attached a technical branch wherever enquiry shows that technical training in any local industry is required; and that such technical branch be an integral part of the provincial educational system, subject to the control of the Education Department, and leading up to an examination to be instituted by the University.

IN conclusion it adds:—

"That Natives of all castes are, in increasing numbers, looking to technical education as affording an honorable livelihood and career in life. It is submitted that it is desirable to assist and encourage this popular feeling, that room exists for improvement in almost every department of technical instruction in India, and that the time is ripe not only for calling on the Local Governments to take the matter up in earnest, but for indicating to them some of the directions in which improvement seems possible, and from which funds can be obtained for effecting it."

THE Note of the Financial Department dealing with the effect which the low rate of exchange has produced upon the Export trade deserves serious attention:—

The Note endeavours to controvert the statement that a low rate of exchange benefits India by stimulating trade. This view, it says, leaves out of sight important factors affecting trade in a greater degree than exchange. The Note goes on to state that the arguments used are not sound in principle, and that they are opposed to fact. Low exchange has really operated merely to counteract, partially, the loss to the Indian trade resulting from low prices. The export trade has not made such progress since exchange began to fall quickly and heavily, that is, during the last three years, as in the previous years, when exchange was higher and more stable. If trade has not actually fallen off, and has even made some, though relatively slow, progress, the fact is attributed to the extension of railways, to the completion of the main lines of through communication with ports, to the reduction in railway rates and sea freights, and to good seasons in India. The conclusion arrived at from examination of reliable figures is that the export trade has not been stimulated by exchange; that the rupee return is smaller, because sterling prices have fallen greatly in excess of the fall in exchange; and that certainly the cultivator has not only not received a higher price for his produce, but that he has actually obtained less, because it was necessary for the exporter to give him less if trade was to be continued at all. The Note further goes on to controvert the statement that Indian trade has made great progress within the last few years, alleging that the returns show that the statement is baseless. The fall in exchange is also a result of the appreciation of gold. We have, therefore, one cause, namely, the appreciation of gold, operating on the trade of India in two different directions; on one hand it has dealt it a heavy blow by reducing the price of Indian produce, on the other hand, it has lessened the force and impact of the blow by lowering the rate of exchange. It has inflicted injury, and simultaneously prevented that injury from having its full injurious effect.

THE *Pioneer's* defence of the Finance Committee, to which we adverted in our last issue, has been set aside. In reply to a letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and another from the Trades' Association the Government of India has given a succinct history of the proposal for the abolition of the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court. The proposal, it appears, had its rise from a memorial presented by certain inhabitants of Calcutta, praying for the establishment in this town of a Court similar to the District Courts with jurisdiction equal to that of the High Court. The main ground for that prayer was that the cost of the High Court in regard to small cases regarding real property amounted almost to a denial of justice. This memorial was referred to the Judges of the High Court for opinion. A similar proposal of the Judges of the Madras High Court was likewise referred to the same authorities. In reply to these references the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, says the Government letter, "deprecated as unsuitable to Calcutta the adoption of any plan similar to that suggested in the case of Madras which involved an enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court, but expressed their readiness to extend the system of applying special scales of costs to petty cases affecting immovable property which may come before the High Court, and generally to reduce the expenses in such cases as far as might be possible. The recommendation of the High Court was still under the consideration of the Government of India when it became known to Government that the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting on possible reductions in the public expenditure had, in pursuance of the enquiry entrusted to it, entered into communication with the High Court at Calcutta, and had invited the opinion of the Honorable Judges on various points connected with the working of that Court. There were, in addition to the proposal of the Madras High Court referred to above, suggestions for referring a portion of the less important insolvency work to a less expensive tribunal, for dealing with references, for taking accounts, and for giving Presidency Magistrates higher powers in dealing with second offences. Under these circumstances the Governor-General in Council decided that it would be preferable to defer the further consideration of the matters dealt with in the memorial pending the submission to Government of any recommendations which the Committee might see fit to make on the subject. I am to add that, on receipt of the report of the Finance Committee, an opportunity will be afforded to the Trades' Association of communicating their views respecting any proposals which the Committee may make with reference to the High Court."

IT GIVES us very great pleasure to notice that the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant a special pension of Rs. 6,000, to our distinguished townsman Nawab Abdul Lutif, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E. in recognition of his valuable services to the State during a period of nearly 40 years. The consideration shown is thoroughly well-deserved, and we cordially wish health and long life to the Nawab to enjoy it. He is yet in the prime of vigor, and it is to be hoped the Government will find some means of employing his services yet for a long while.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed to conduct the University Examinations of 1887:—

ENTRANCE.

English.—Rev. K. S. Macdonald, Head Examiner; N. N. Ghose; C. A. Andrews; A. H. Pirie; T. R. Reid; W. H. Wood; J. Morrison; Nilkautha Mazumdar; Sasibhusan Datta.

Mathematics.—Gauri Sankar De, Head Examiner; Sarada Ranjan Rai; Bipin Behari Gupta; Sarat Chandra Mukerji; Ram Chandra Mazumdar; Haridas Gargari; Sures Chandra Chatterji.

Sanskrit and Bengali.—Nilmani Mukerji, Head Examiner; Adityaram Bhattacharji; Kailas Chandra Dutta; Haris Chandra Kaviratna; Golap Chandra Sirkar; Gauri Sankar Ghosal; Ramprasanna Mukerji.

Hindi.—Pandit Kanhayalal Sal.

Oriya.—Babu Chaturbhuj Patnayak.

History and Geography.—Rev. J. Hector, Head Examiner; J. C. Bose; Krishna Behari Sen; Kali Sankar Sukul; W. Young; Gobinda Chandra Das; Surja Kumar Adhikari; Sib Chandra Gui; Bidhubhusan Banerji.

FIRST ARTS.

English.—F. J. Rowe; A. C. Edwards.

Mathematics.—M. Mowat; J. H. Gilliland.

Sanskrit.—Bireswar Chatterji; Ramgati Nyayaratna.

History.—J. Wilson.

Logic.—C. W. R. Tepper.

Physics.—J. Gall; Rev. E. Lafont.

B. A.

English.—Rev. R. J. Bell; A. E. Gough.

Mathematics.—A. Ewbank; W. N. Boufflower.

Sanskrit.—Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna; Krishnakamal Bhattacharji.

History and Political Economy.—M. Prothero; H. M. Percival.

Mental and Moral Science, Logic &c.—Rev. W. Smith; Dr. P. K. Rai.

Chemistry.—A. Pedler.

Physics.—W. Booth.

Botany.—Dr. Prin.

Physiology and Zoology.—J. Wood-Mason.

Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography.—S. A. Hill.

Entrance, F. A. and B. A. Latin and Greek.—M. R. Macdonald; A. W. Atkinson.

French.—Miss Adams.

Arabic, Persian and Urdu.—Maqavi Ahmad; Abdul Khair.

Pali.—Dr. E. M. Forchhamar.

At a special meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, held on Saturday last, Mr. Cotton moved the resolution, of which he had given due notice, to appoint a committee to enquire and report on the present scheme of Entrance Examination. He opened his speech by saying that he rose under circumstances of some difficulty and discouragement. His friend to his left had informed him that he could not represent Englishmen. At the last meeting he stated that being neither a Hindu nor a Mahomedan, he could not represent those classes. The genuine welfare of the people of this country and not any particular nationality was his object, and he would not be deterred by the criticisms of his friend. To explain the object of the resolution he cited a passage from a Convocation speech of Sir Henry Maine. He then dwelt on the results of the Entrance Examination of 1885, which evoked great dissatisfaction, and also on the unsatisfactory character of the Report of the Special Committee of December last. He felt, however, that no advantage would be gained by a re-examination of papers once examined, and was disposed to let alone the past. He advocated reduction in the subjects of the examination, and abolition of a 2nd compulsory language. Referring to Mr. Tawney's scheme of an alternative Entrance Examination, he said it afforded a strong argument for the appointment of a Committee to consider his suggestions. He had no desire to lower the standards of examinations for degrees, but he held that more facilities should be given to boys to enter the University. He remarked that the inclusion of Mensuration as one of the compulsory subjects was due to official pressure in Sir George Campbell's time, when Deputy Magistrates were denied promotion unless they knew Surveying! He thought it was a profound mistake to increase the subjects of the Entrance Examination. The inclusion of Mensuration was absolutely repulsive! The tendency, he said, has recently been to increase the subjects to the utter bewilderment of youths of 16. Boys were really unable to take up so many subjects. The result was that they were below mediocrity in all subjects. He did not propose to lower the standard for English. The knowledge of English was a *sine qua non*. Next to it was Mathematics, though it was less important than a thorough knowledge of English, and next should come History and Geography; but he held that a 2nd compulsory language was not at all necessary. He strongly advocated option. "Let any boy," he said, "take up any subject they like, but let it not be compulsory." If this course were followed a large number of youths would pass. He did not approve of minimum pass marks for every subject. He thought a total pass number was advisable, so that if a boy fail in any one subject he may make up in the others. He denied that there was any apprehension that his plan would lower the F.A. and B.A. standards. What he wanted was that the setting of the Examination papers should be greatly improved, for from what he had seen he must say that they may be styled "cram" papers. He then combated the theory about encouraging the *bogus* schools. These schools, he thought, may be left to their ruin, but from statistics compiled by

him he found that almost all the schools sending up boys had many of them passed and the theory was unfounded. He was of opinion that Mr. Ewbank's letter was exaggerated, and criticised it at some length. Debaring youths from passing the Entrance Examination he was of opinion, was actually causing their ruin in life, and the career of many promising youths were cut short by ruthlessly plucking them in the Entrance Examination. He was of opinion, too, that the University was gradually becoming an unpopular body with the educated masses,—only on account of its blasting at its early stage the career of youths.

NAWAB ABDUL LATIF seconded the proposition.

MR. ROWE said that for the first time in his life he was in accord with Mr. Cotton. He was glad that Mr. Cotton did not recommend the lowering of the standards in English and general Mathematics. He then produced a copy of the last issue of the HINDOO PATRIOT! He remarked that the report in it of the proceedings of the Senate was a jumble of Bengali idiom and English words. He recommended that its author should conceal his identity with the article if he has sons or grandsons. The words put in the mouth of Mr. Tawney and Dr. R. Mitra, were not English. He complained that against his name was put down a lot of balderdash which would make him lose his reputation. He suggested that next time the Reporter should have his report corrected by a Hare School student of the lower forms. He noted that some boys of a collegiate school got from 1 to 17 marks out of 100. He supported Mr. Cotton's motion as it will have the effect of setting at rest the minds of fathers of families which had been disturbed by the recent failures. He had heard that a man got a handsome income by signing boys' certificates, which he took was the result of tadpole schools.

BABU SARODA CHARAN MITRA said that these bogus schools sent up boys without any test, and recommended that a *vigilance Committee* should be appointed by the University to look after these schools.

DR. R. MITRA said that the gentlemen who thought the object of the motion was to lower the standard of English at the Entrance Examination were mistaken. The requisitionists had not the slightest desire in that respect. He for one would be the last to advocate any such scheme. In fact the most weighty objection he had to Mr. Tawney's alternative scheme was that it contemplated a lowering of the standard of English. He had no sympathy whatever for the Bogus or Tadpole theory. He took it that those who had got it up were trying to throw dust on the eyes of the public, to defend their friends. Mr. Ewbank was greatly mistaken in this respect. His reference to the new colleges and schools in Calcutta were peculiarly unhappy. The heads of those colleges were honorable men, held in high respect by the public, some were members of the University, and to impeach their honesty was to circulate the most detestable calumny. Statistics should be first produced to show that Tadpole schools had seriously failed before a charge of dishonesty is circulated. For his part he believed that the primary cause of the failure lay in the question papers. They were generally most wickedly got up, and he had repeatedly brought this to the notice of the Syndicate. On one occasion an examiner brought a charge of maligning him before the Senate. He did not remember who it was, whether Castor and Pollux, the Dioscuri, who tame our young colts to move steadily on the rugged path of English Grammar, or Beaumont and Fletcher, who purvey pabulum for the prose study of our boys, or some one else, but some one did, and the speaker had to disown at the meeting of the Senate all animosity against the examiners in general and the complainant in particular. He found fault with the questions, and not with the framers thereof. The questions were bad, and had become worse of late. He thought it was positively mischievous when Bengali boys of 13, 14, and 15 were asked to find out the feminine of John and Charles, when they were expected to learn that Mrs. John was Mrs. Jane or Johanna or something else. Framers of such questions only befuddled the unfortunate Bengali boys who came under them. It was a case of positive want of common sense, or of rank mischievousness as in this year, when Bengali boys are given English sentences to change all the Latin words in them into Teutonic vocables and all the Teutonic vocables into Latin. It would be difficult to find words sufficiently strong thoroughly to condemn such folly. The Editor of the *Statesman*, an Englishman of the highest culture, denounced them as "preposterous." Nor was such opinion confined to India. Some questions had been communicated to Mr. Herbert Spencer one of the greatest thinkers of the age, and he, in his "Study of Sociology," decried them in strong terms. He

said that it was not remarkable that Bengali boys had failed to answer them correctly, but he was startled at the amazing unfitness of the examiners who had set them. (The passage, a long one, was read out)—Dr. Mitra held that idiom was the result of climate, nationality, and social surroundings, and it was extremely difficult for Bengalis of the Torrid Zone to acquire the idiom of Englishmen; that they must cease to be Bengalis to acquire the idiom of the English language; but it would be the uttermost height of cruelty to deny all collegiate education to those who tripped at English idiom. He thought the remarks about the *Hindoo Patriot*, were scurrilous, they had nothing to do with the question before the meeting. For his part he believed that the Bengalis were remarkably successful in acquiring foreign idioms. Faulty at times they are, and they must be, but the finger of scorn comes with ill grace from those who are most unfortunate in that respect. Latin and Greek were to Englishmen what English was to the Bengalis, and he had no hesitation in saying, that 99 out of every hundred, nay 999 out of every thousand English collegians could not write Latin and Greek with the same fluency and idiomatic accuracy as Bengalis write English. As for speaking, he defied 999 out of every 1000 Englishmen to speak as freely, and as fluently for an hour in Greek or Latin as many Bengali educated people do in English. He did not at all like to be personal, but he could not forget some gross errors in grammar and idiom in a book on English Grammar and Idiom by two Englishmen which were noticed by some Bengalis. Some of the errors have since been corrected, but the Cream may be easily strained for more. Dr. Mitra did not wish to take up the time of the meeting by noticing the different suggestions for improving the Entrance course. It would be premature to do so. The question was whether sufficient cause had been shown, as he trusted it had, to appoint a committee of enquiry and it would be for the committee to enquire where the shoe pinches, and whether the fault lay with the subjects, the questions, the examiners, the moderators or the working of bogus schools. All the different heads should be thoroughly sifted and when the report of the committee would be before the Senate there will be time enough to decide what should be done. For his part he would be content to wait until the proper opportunity arrived. He did not agree to many of the suggestions which had been put forth before the meeting, but he would not waste time by noticing them *seriatim*.

Dr. Sircar was sorry to see personality introduced into the debate. He said it was universally believed that failures were due to improper mode of examination, and the best thing to be done was to appoint a committee.

[BABU KRISHNA BEHARI SEN, while agreeing with the mover and seconder as regards the value of English as a factor in Bengali education, observed: "we can never teach our countrymen the idiom of a foreign tongue. There are a few honorable exceptions, but this proves the rule that Indians cannot be thoroughly taught English idiom, and English should, therefore, be taught with a practical object in view." At the same time he protested against doing away with the second language, which involved the vernaculars of the country, which should always occupy a prominent place in Indian schools.

Dr. GURUDAS BANNERJI deprecated acrimony in debates. He held that no occasion had arisen to blame moderators, examiners, and others connected with the examination, and attempted to prove this by analysing the question papers at great length. He warned the Senate that if questions be criticized in the way they had been it would do more harm than good. No benefit would accrue by crying down examiners (Dr. R. L. Mitra: "Send a message to this effect to Mr. Herbert Spencer") He then brought up questions set in 1862 by a reputed Oriental Scholar, in Bengali. Let the Senators listen to the 1st question, in F. A. Examination (reads out question), (reads out another question), (Laughter.) Who ever conceived that that was a question in Bengali Literature? (Mr. Croft remarked that the questions are from F. A. papers.) The speaker to the left he said must be condemned by his own condemnation. He concluded a long speech by saying (ironically), "Let the Entrance Examination be abolished altogether rather than condemn examiners." He moved as an amendment that the following words be added to the motion, "and the system under which candidates for the Entrance Examination are sent up to, and admitted to, the University.

Mr. HARRISON was of opinion that the Committee would be able to do some good. He thought the wisest course to follow was to institute the fullest enquiry.

THE REV. MR. ASHTON was of opinion that Bogus Schools did not explain the large percentage of failures.

BABU KRISHNA BEHARI SEN and Mr. Cotton opposed the amendment, as it impeached the honesty of the managers of schools.

Dr. R. MITRA remarked that the mover of the amendment had started by deprecating personality and ended by charging the whole set of Head Masters with dishonesty.

THE Amendment was then put to the meeting and lost: and the original motion was carried by a very large majority.

On the motion of Mr. Cotton, the following gentlemen were then appointed to form the Committee:

Nawab Abdul Luteef, Dr. M. L. Sircar, Mr. Croft, Mr. O. C. Dutt, Mr. Amir Ali, Mr. A. M. Bose, Mr. Pedler, Babu Surjya Kumar Adhicary, Mr. Rowe, Babu Krishna Behari Sen, Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. Cotton, Dr. R. Mitra, Dr. Gurudas Bannerji, and Father Lafont.

TELEGRAMS.

AN extensive landslip has occurred on the road between Simla and Kalka. Passenger traffic is temporarily stopped. The Calcutta mails were delayed several hours on July 27 and the Bombay mails did not arrive on that day. There was a violent storm accompanied by rain, lightning, and thunder, on July 26. The Punjab Government office at Ellerslie was struck by lightning, and is slightly damaged.

ON JULY 27, in the Madras High Court, Justice Muthusawmy and Justice Brandt made the following order on the petition of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan:—On careful consideration of the petition, and of the allegations contained in the affidavits filed in connection with it, we call upon Mr. Eardley Norton, as an advocate of this Court, under the provisions of section 10 of the Letters Patent, amended, to explain, within three weeks from the date on which this order is served upon him, the matters urged against him.

THE Marquis Tseng has gone to Kissingen in order to visit Prince Bismarck.

TRANQUILLITY has been restored at Amsterdam. The number of persons killed in the late riots amounted to 25.

THE Governor of Madras leaves for Europe on the 15th of October.

MR. E. C. BUCK, Honorary Commissioner of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, has been created a Knight.

THE following have been raised to the peerage:—Sir T. Brassey, Sir Michael Arthur Bass, Mr. J. G. C. Hamilton, late Member for Southern Lanarkshire, and Sir Henry Thring.

SEVEN District Magistrates and seven Assistant Commissioners in Burmah have been appointed Sessions Judges under the new Act. The Bombay Corporation's steam launch was fired at on the voyage from Ningyan to Tonghoo; but no one was hurt.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L.S., author of "Notes and suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses" writes—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protection. My inference agree with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all Chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

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AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION to one part water.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

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Darlington's Pain-Curer.—This famous and popular remedy is warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Cold, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Per bottle Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8. The word, Pain-Curer & No More Pains!!! are our Trade Marks. Darlington & Co., 49 Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta. Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

Rani Rajbansi Kumar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrington in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S Infallible PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Babu Harrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 26th August 1883,—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous Infallible PAIN-CURER by return of post.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—July 28, 1886.

Baboo Chundi Churn Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, is apptd Colr under sect 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in Rungpore, vice Baboo Dena Nath Mookerjee, on leave.

Moulvie Shere Ali, Dy Colr of Shahabad, is vested with the powers of Revenue Officer in that dist.

Baboo Monmohno Kumar Bose, Temp Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Nuddea, is apptd Colr under Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that dist, vice Mr. K G Gupta, transfd.

Mr. O P Caspersz, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Colr, Bhagnipore, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Moulvie Faizuddin Hossein, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

The Lt-G, accepts Mr R Walkers of his com as a Lt in the "Punjab Rifles."

Mr F B Taylor, CS, has been granted of furlough for three months.

Mr H W Gordon, Dist Sess Judge, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 14th proximo.

Advertisements.

(প্রথম খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে।)

রাসমালা

অর্থৎ

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ইতিবৃত্ত।

রাজস্থানের প্রসিদ্ধ অনুবাদক

শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু যজ্ঞেশ্বর বন্দোপাধ্যায়ের

মোহিনী লিপি কুশলতার দ্বিতীয় অমৃতময় কল।

"এ কল রাজস্থানের অপেক্ষা সুস্বাদু।"

রাজস্থানের আকারে প্রতি খণ্ডে ৪৮ পৃষ্ঠা থাকিবে,

অনুমান ২০। ২২ খণ্ডে গ্রন্থ সমাপ্ত হইবে। সমগ্র

পুস্তকের অগ্রিম মূল্য ৪ টাকার টাকা, ডাক মতুল সমস্ত

লাগিবে। ২ ছই টাকা না দিলে কেহই পুস্তক পাইবেন

না; পরে দশম খণ্ড শেষ হইলে বাকী ছই টাকা দিতে

হইবে। গ্রন্থশেষ হইলে পুস্তক ৬ টাকায় বিক্রীত

হইবে।

রাসমালা কি?—অনুষ্ঠান পত্র-পাঠ করুন।

বরাট প্রেস, ৯২ নং বহুবাজার)

কীট, কলিকাতা। ১লা শ্রাবণ

৪৩২ ১২৯৩।

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 410

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Decree for Rs. 87,800, & subsequent interest & costs.
Octavius Steel, versus J. D. Maseyk and another,
Decreeholder.....Judgment Debtors.
In satisfaction of the above decree the 16 annas right title and interest of the judgement debtors in and to the following valuable landed properties

situated in Maldah and Rajmehal, civil jurisdiction Rajshaye and Nya Doomka, on the banks of the "river Ganges, comprising Zemindaries and Indigo lands with all the" Bunkur, Fulkur, Julkur, ferries, ghats, waterways and other rights thereto appertaining will be sold to the highest bidders at the Court House, Rampore Beaulah, Rajshaye, on Monday the 16th day of August 1886.—

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116	Codwa Nimgachee with Lakraj Jageer Sobratkhan ...	6332 288 2124
142	Lukheepore ...	633 21.15 97
143	do ...	991 27.3 123
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Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs in impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it gives immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils, carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

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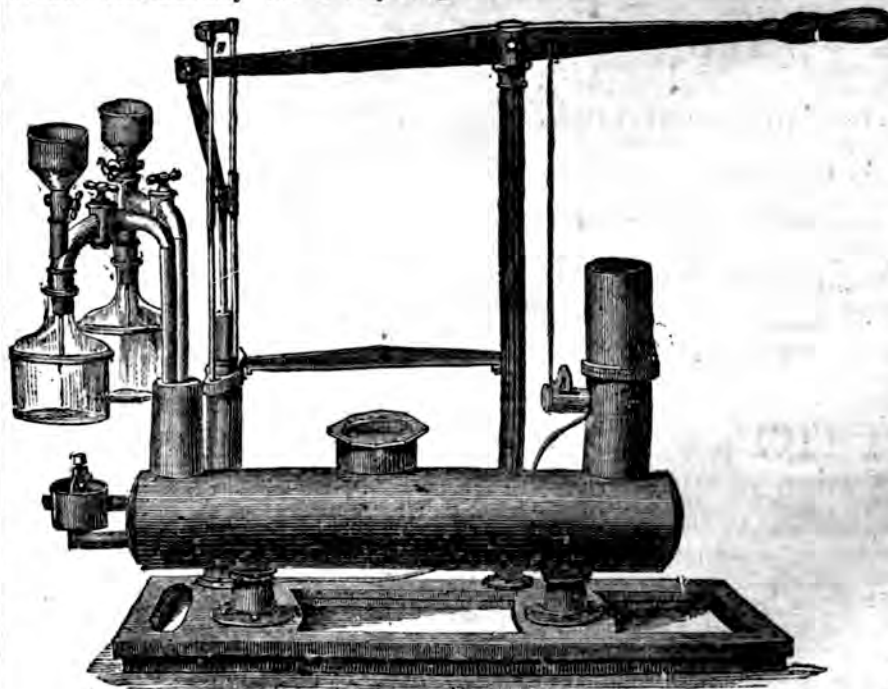
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It is anticipated that a large demand will arise from persons wishing to preserve in this convenient manner, a memento of her

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Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa.—"Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

Mr. St. John Buchan, Member of the Royal College of Engineers, M. R. A. S., author of "In the City of Palaces," "Madras or the Benighted City," and a gentleman, of independent means, writes from Lawrie and Statton's Hotel, Allahabad.—"Will you kindly say who is agent here for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER? My wife has been deriving much benefit by its use in Bangalore, and has run short of her supply. It was recommended to her by a lady friend in Southern India and has worked like a charm."

Mr. W. A. DuCasse, of Akola, Berar, in ordering for another supply of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, says,—"It has done so much good amongst the people of this place that they have not left me one for my own use."—20-2-83.

Mr. F. A. Jackson, of the Chief Court Punjab, Lahore, writes.—"Please send me at your earliest convenience two large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, as I have nearly run out of the supply I got from you some time ago. I HAVE NEVER COME ACROSS ANYTHING TO EQUAL IT. I will thank you to let me have the Pain-Curer by V. P. Post as soon as possible."

Eminent medical men largely prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as the only remedy that has successfully bottled with the most stubborn and inveterate of ailments. There are thousands of living witnesses to attest to the benefit derived by this great modern invention. When the injection of morphia into the system, and other appliances have failed, DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER has come as a boon and a ministering angel to bed-ridden and suffering humanity and acted like a charm. Every family should keep a small quantity for cases of any emergency. To out-station residents, it is simply indispensable.

Mr. Tachand writes from Saugor.—"Will you kindly send me by Value Payable Post four more bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, large size, as I find it to be a very useful and necessary medicine to keep handy."

Rani Rajbansi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasirunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Baboo Hurrihur Inder Sabi, under date the 29th August 1883.—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER by return of post."

Rajah S. S. Ghosal, that independent gentleman of Bhoikoylas, Kidderpore, has for the last four years, used DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, (large bottles), and found the medicine efficacious in every instance.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a hundred large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private and Military Secretary.

Lalla Kunny Lal of Jumna Pershad & Co., Bankers of Mozufferpore, writes.—"Please send me another dozen, small bottles, of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, I have used it on the ringworm, and pains on the back, and it has cured them."

Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadoor, following the footsteps of his good and illustrious father, also patronizes the medicine ordering large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER by the dozen.

Baboo Suttis Chunder Chowdery, an influential Zemindar of Ramgopalpore, Mymensing, remitted Rs. 50, and ordered a couple dozen large phials of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepal, has also from time to time taken large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

Mr. M. Hla Oung, the present Asst. Comptroller General of Bengal, writes:—DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER is indeed a wonderful discovery. It has proved very useful to my family.

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